

ABSTRACT OF THE DISCLOSURE

A magnetic detection apparatus can accurately detect the rotational position of a magnetic moving member even when intervals between adjacent teeth formed thereon and the circumferential width of each tooth itself are both small and when an opposing distance between the magnetic moving member and first and second magnetoresistive segments is large. A processing circuit is arranged apart from the magnetic moving member on a plane thereof, which is formed on its periphery with the teeth. The processing circuit has a bridge circuit including the first magnetoresistive segment and the second magnetoresistive segment. A magnet applies a magnetic field to the first and second magnetoresistive segments, and to the magnetic moving member in a direction of an axis of rotation thereof. The second magnetoelectric conversion element is arranged substantially on a center line passing through the center of the magnet on a line in opposition to the magnetic moving member when viewed along the direction of the axis of rotation of the magnetic moving member, so that a differential output can be obtained from the outputs of the first magnetoelectric conversion element and the second magnetoelectric conversion element.